VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Our Petersburg Correspon Speech of Henry A. Wise-The Herald-Know Nothings-Christian Politics-The Union and the North.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise made a speech last night, of three hours length. I was preparing it for you, when Mr. Wise announced that a special reporter from the Herald was present. His speech was a good one, and if he is elected Virginia must become a paradise, or Henry A. Wise must belie his nises. He denounces the Know Nothings as Christian politicians, and mays "Dickens is driven by hard times to be the first Know Nothing, though the Herald says it originated some two years ago in a ward in New York city." Mr. Wise made use of flattery, bold remarks, and witty speeches to an alarming extent. He avowed himself for the Union and the second of the State of Virginia. He dwelt surcessionally on the North and Northern schools, and called them "Night schools and Peter Parley institutions of Yankes manufacture;" and he intends to educate every mother's son in Virginia, at every expense, occassary and unnecessions.

eary.

Mr. Wise has a very valgar way of applying the tip of his thumb to the end of his nose, a la Mess, when he wishes to say, "You can't come it." He must have spent some time in the Bowery to learn these valgarities. He shee asys. "Fool who?" with a great deal of tack, showing hunself an adept in the Mose school of modern reducement. We will see what we shall see.

B.

Our Richmond Correspondence. RICHMOND, Jan. 12, 1856.

The Gubernatorial Canvass-Opposition in the Dimocratic Ranks to Wise's Nomination-The Speeches of Wise on the Stump-His Onslaught on Know Nothingism and the Pope-Movements of Whige No State Convention.

The fight in old Virginia waxes interesting There is an awful quaking among the administration party of this State. Never was such a set of chop allen countenances seen before. They are begin ning to realize that in the nomination of Henry A Wise they have committed worse than a crime a blunder. They could have forgiven themselves any count of intrigue and Jesuiliam, but to have be guilty of a folly fills them with more remove than a riolation of all the ten commandments. The party cannot and will not unite on Mr. Wise. His ante dents are too abominable. The smell of the old whice fire is on every article of his wearing apparel from his hat to his boote. His curses of old Jackson and Woodbury are still ringing in their cars. Three members of Congress from Virginia-Bayly, (from Wise's own district,) Smith, late Governor, and McMullen-vow they won't support him. Now, this is a pretty kettle of fish. The Eastern shore, the Fauquier democracy, and the democracy of the Southwest, all disaffected, all rebellious, if their leaders are any representatives of public sentiment. There are other Virginia members of Congress besides, such as the indom table John Letcher, who though they will vote for Wise, refuse him a cordial support, and utter curses, not loud but deep. The rank and file are even more savagerous. Old Jackson veterats, who came out of the womb democrats and whose limbs are yet sore with the prickings of Wise's lance, have barely got over their astonishment at the andacity of this man in assuming to place himself at their head, and their astonishment is beginning to be followed by an indignation which will express itself in actions rather than in words. "Oh, that old Tom Ritchie were alive!" is the inward and outward ejaculation of many a forlors democrat. But old Tom is in a country where demorracy is unknown. There is no cunning hand to pour oil, blarney and soft solder into the gaping ads of the democratic party now. William Ritchie, senior editor of the Enquirer, seems to be taking no interest in politics, and leaves his paper to the management of his junior, a scholarly youth by the rame of Pryor, but pomessing little political tact and management. If the shades of the dead are permitted to revisit their old haunts, I can imagine old Mr. Ritchie, with his tall, attenuated form, standing behind the Enquirer's editorial chair, an awful frown upon his face, and his long finger spaken indiguantly at this youth Pryor. What would the old man give for onth of existence, just to set matters right? And he could do it. Yes, air, he could do it. But naless the democracy can get some Witch of Endor to raise up this old prophet for them, it is all up with them. Why, even old Major Yancy, of Buck ingham, whom Thomas Ritchie called "the wheelhorse of Virginia democracy," swears he won't go for Wise. A ratification meeting was called in Williamsburg, the old capital of Virginia, the head quarters of chivalry, and of F. F. V.'s—for you ast know that in Virginia the democracy are socially aristocrats-in Williamsburg, renowned for its revolutionary traditions, and once represented by Mr. Wise in Congress, and praised and flattered in his famous Louisa speech as the Atterns of Virginis; and this ratification meeting was so poorly attended that the democratic editor of the newspaper there admitted that the majority of the men who ought to have been there, and whom the party had a right to expect, were avay. So in other sections. The Richmond Enquirer came out with an article last fuesday, headed "Movements of the Muses," and stating that the "democrate of Culpepper, under the lead of the gifted and galiant Barbour, were first in the field, with a hearty and emphatic response to the nomination of the Staunton Convention." Now, it so happens, according to the testimony of democrats who were present, that but four votes for the resolutions—but four, gave a hearty and emphatic response. What sort of an idea has the Enquirer of a "mass?" If four democrate asko a "mass," how many will make a "muss?" I think one will be sufficient for that purpose, and he is the nominuse. En passant, we have a great many "gallant and gifted" men in this State. I never knew a democratic cross road politician but, in the Enquirer's vernacular, was "galiant and gifted."

I have said Wise's nomination was a blunder. It was so because of his autecedents, and because of his rash, impulsive character. He is a gantleman every inch, and privately and personally a glorious good fellow. Bave he is na Junius Casar—brave as a lion, morally and physically. But he is 'as rash, as improduct, as destitute of all tact and discretion as a five year old child. Where the bump of secretiveness ought to be on his head, there is a bottom-less chasm. He cannot conteal angut; he would despise himself if he cauld. Put him in a field with a bull, atd, if he had an opportabily slip round to the rear and hamstring the animal, he would not do it, but would march bildly up and take him by the horrs. Very noble in the mae, but ruinous in the politician. its revolutionary traditions, and once represented by Mr. Wise in Congress, and praised and flattered

to the rear and hamstring the animal, he would not do it, but would march boldly up and take him by the horns. Very noble in the mar, but ruinous in the politician.

His whole canvas thus far has been a succession of blunders. The list of his appointments published by the Engairer did not suit him, and without consulting any body here, he changed them to sait himself. Alas, poor Junta, how art thou failen! He failed to fill his own appointment at Petersburg, there being no beat up the river that day. A large crowd was disappointed; but he arrived on Thursday night had gave them their fill of his specifiar eloquemos. He blundered in his speech at the ratification meeting in Richmond, in failensly demonstring the Know Nothings, for they hold his faile at this election in the bollow of their hands, and thousands of the studiest of the democracy of Virginia are among them. He blundered by flying off to the other extreme in his initiatory speech of the present envasa, made at Norfolk on the night of January 4. In that speech he was feroclously savage upon the Pope of Rome, and cedared that "he hated the Pope worse than he did." Now, this is going a bow-shot beyond the Know Nothings. Taey don't say that they hate the Pope. They are willing that every man should worship God according to his own conscience. What do the Catholics think of this? Mr. Pierce's Liberbanat in Virginia prodeining and glorying in his hatered of the Pope! An Irish Catholic here, on hearing of this remark of Mr. Wise, and looking the was not one of the proper of a dying man who did not know which world he was going to, and so kept praying, "Good God! good devil!" Bet he was not content with denouncing the Pope of Rome, whereby he poured a bucket of the warrous Protestant decks—men who are well known to he also denounced all the little popes of the various Protestant decks—men who ere well known to he also denounced all the little popes of the various Protestant decks—men who ere well known to he altogether averse to the possession of power of an

and holy parsons with forty-horse power. What a stroke of policy! Did ever Virginia or the world see such electioneering before? Did over courtier so roughly woo the captaious damsel of popularity? Has it never occurred to this "Wise" man that if each of these Protestant persons is a little Pope in his own church, he will immediately go to work, after hearing Wise's speech, and instigate all the faithful to vote against Henry A. Wise? And, spiritual and forgiving as these little popes are, I should not wonder if some of them played him just such a scorvy trick.

In his Petersburg speech be sooled down wonderfully about the Know Notaiogs. He handled them tenderly and softly. He is evidently beginning, like a great rhebrical parliamentarian, to "smell a rat—to snuff it in the be eze." and is fully reselved to "nip it in the bud." But no is a little more cautious in respect to Know Nothingism than at first. I should not be surprised to bear of him, before many days, advocating a change of the asturalization laws. By the time the canvass is drawing to a close be will be knocking for admission at the door of the Know Nothing order. But he can't came to. Such erratic headstrong, intractable, volatile, openmenthed children, would never be admitted to a council of close, sensible, discreat man. Moreover, over the door of the Know Nothing will then be written, "Too late."

There are some favorable signs appearing in the opposition horizon. They will not only have the fully of the democracy to add tham, but they are beginning to show some wisdom themseives. In the praines. He has no more hope, nolitically, that Sathanas has spiritually. The Know Nothings degree of the retion that astonishes me. Their press in every direction is coming out against a convention. A little while ago the Petersburg Intelligencer stood almost alone in this policy. Now, nearly the whole while propes of the State cas followed its able lead. The Norley Herald, the Lype burg Varginian, the Rehmond Whag, the Union Republican, the State convention.

American Sympathy for Russia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. An article, over the signature of "An English man," which appeared in the Journal of Commerce of the 4th instant, though evidently emanating from rather a doubtful source, deserves, perhaps, a pass ing notice, for the ignorance and misstatements with

Assuming for fact (because a few journals in New York and elsewhere lean that way) that the whole American sympathy is on the side of Russia, in her present contest with France and England, the writer, Englishman like, undertakee to bully us into the ranks of the allies, with threats of pecuniary con-sequences; and still, Englishman like, when necessary to carry his point, mazufactures his facts, with an effrontery that really does credit to his country, not forgetting, in his elegant communication, a vulgar fling at "Southern influence."

I shall, however, only notice one or two of his

It is not true that the "Britisher pays mostly in cash" for articles purchased from this country. If so, why are our importations so much larger than our experiations? and why the constant stream of gold from this to the other side of the Atlantic? Facts too rotorious for even "An Englishman" to be ignorant of!

gold from this to the other side of the Atlantic's Facts too notorious for even "An Englishman" to be ignorant of!

It is not true that the cutting off the supply of cotton entirely from this country "would injure only one manufacture in England." The manufacture of cotton enters largely into the general prosperity of the whole of Great Britain; and its stoppage would be the moet serious caismity that ever befell that nation—so serious, in fact, that if the rulers of that country were implicated in it, they would not live a day. Does not even "An Englishman" know that so important it a constant supply of that staple considered by his own government, to the welfare of England, that they have for the last forty years been moving heaven and earth, with lavish expense, in their efforts to gain a supply elsewhere, and su creade their dependence upon the Southern States of this Union for it! Has not his government streamously urged the astempt to grow it upon Egypt? Has not the experiment been tried in her Fastern possessions, in India, at the Cape of Good Hope, and even in the West India islands the memelyes? The idea of growing a supply of cotton in the West India islands is rather too abourd. It displays an ignorance scarcely equalled in England, and certainly not elsewhere. It is perhaps hardly to be woundered at, however, in the subject of a cation whose best Informed journals have so recently amused the rest of the world with graphic accounts of the exceedingly close election for Governor of the United States.

Lastly, it is not true that Englishman either feel here, or esterain at home. "a sort of brotherly feeling" for citizens of the United States.

Lastly, it is not true that Englishman either feel here, or esterain at home. "a sort of brotherly feeling" for citizens of the United States.

Lastly, it is not true that Englishman here. I have myself but rocently returned from England, to which country I want with the warmest sympathies—was laughed at for them by the initiated of my own countrymen—but still pr

Lordon examples of this hostility, over and over again. A friend of mine was the subject of a most amusing instance or it; he was surrounded by a party of English, who were really captivated by his entertaining manners. One of them finally ventured to ask from what part of England he was, and the effect of the reply, that he was an American, was even more indicrous than disgusting. "Oh!" "Ah!!" "Indeed!" were very soon followed by the absenting English, and the American speedily found himself enjoying the solitude of his own society.

by the asserting by the solitude of his own society.

That there is an intense hatred of everything American in England, is too apparent there to be desied. An American of mature age, of very considerable literary character, and enjoying a high position under the accolumnent of his government, met me on the very threshold of Englandswith the assurance that my kindly feelings for that country were wholly thrown a say. He affirmed it as his candid opinion from long experience, that the most invetrance hostility existed in the breas so fall Englishmen to our country, our institutions and our people.

Can it be a matter of wonder, therefore, (supposing it to be as asserted by "An Englishman,") that the sympathics of the American people are not on the side of the English? I think not. Very respectfully.

N. W.

Specifully.
NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 10, 1855.

Mass Meeting in Washington Paracle Ground. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In the papers of Saturday, I have seen a call for another mass needing of the unemployed workingmen, who have twice met at Hope Chapel, to be held to night at the Wakhington Parad: Ground. This call is signed by K. Artlur Balley, chairman of the last meeting, by Ira B. Davis, chairman of a committee of conference, and by several other gentiemen. Now, as these gentlemen, acting in the capacity they do, had no authority from the Hope Chapel meetings to issue this call, or any other, I for one, do not desire to be held responsible for any thing that may be said or dose at the meeting to

for one, do not desire to be neid responsible for anything that may be said or done at the meeting, tonight. A sense of duty, also, compels me to add, that a large number, if not a majority of the persons of mposing the committees appointed at H persons of mposing the committees appointed at H persons of the care of the several political association called "practical democrate," which, prior to the election in November last, questioned the candidates of the several political parties, but on election day was nowhere to be seen, and that, in my judgement, the great measures of land and labor reform adopted at Hope Chapel, will, if entrusted to the care of such mee, come up just where these men did on the day referred to, that is to say, nowhere. Yours truly, with the collected at Mooresburg, in that county, and broke up a meeting of a Know Nothing lodge. The members of the secret organization assembled quietly in an upper story of a public house, and while transacting their basiness the mob of coposing politicians gathered around the exterior of the house, armed with a fifty six pound cannon, which they fired off until it broke all the window glass in the house. Every man in the mob not engaged in loading and firms the cannon, was arned with some noisy musical instrument, such as a horn, bodie, trumpet, base drum, with which they all kept up such a deafening noise that the lodge was obliged to disperse.

A CHALLENGER INDICTED.—M. But Hewson, who challenged Preatice, the editor of the Louisville Journal, to a duel, has been indicted by the Grand Jury in Little Rock, Arkansa. His second, Mejor Davis, is indicted also.

Our Beston Correspondence. Bosron, Jan. 11, 1864. Governor Gardner's Address - Opinsons on It - The Benatorial Question - Governor Boutwell Spoken of as a Candidate - Executive Councillors - An Irish Company Broken Up - Lectures - The Opera -A Fugitive-Mr. Butman, &c.

The address of Governor Gardeer has created much sensation, and placed him in the very front rank of those public men about whom public attention is now concentrated. His election by an enormous majority, and under the most singular cir. cumstances, made him a marked man; but those were matters over which he had no control, and upon which he could have very little influence. A fool might as easily have received 80,000 votes as a wise man, or have obtained the nomination. But the Governor would be accountable for himself when once inaugurated. The credit that follows from wisdom, or the discredit from folly, was sure to be his after he had got into the executive room. He is, though, evidently no Irishman or lover of Irishnen-just "the man for Galway." He has told the new party what their ideas are, which was more than some of them knew before the address was made. He has made nativism the dominant element of that party, whereas it was likely to be smothered under the various other "isms" that went to make up the sum total of the views of the victorious party. The natives are grateful for this rescue of their pet dogma, to which but small stiention bad been paid after the rush of free sollers, democrats and whigs had thrown themselves and their distinctive ideas into the background. The Governor has the sease to see that it is upon nativis n-with its dread of foreign influence and deep hatred of popery-that the party must rely for centinuance. The very general approbation with which the address has been ceived by men of all parties, proves that he has hit the mark full in the white, and won that prize by which the eyes of men are so dazzled -success. If anything can keep the party, of which he is the head, together, it must be the effect of that door me nt, in which he has enunciated the principles of his supporters, and placed them before the world. Men acmire boldness, and the Governor has ex libit ed more coarege than all the rest of our chief magistrates for the last twenty years. The whig pa-

ca more courage than all the rest of our chief maggiatrates for the last twenty years. The whig papers, when making comments on the Know Nothing festival speeches, were in the habit of saying that the hour of trial for the victors would come with the inauguration. Well, the inauguration hour arrived, and Governor Gardner showed that the man was ready for it. He deserves the esteem in which he is held, for not disappenting at a friends, and by exibiting a hold front to his enemies.

The Senatorial question as expected to reach a crisis to morrow afternose, when there is to be a caucus. Herally a legislative caucus—seeing that every member will have a right to be present, except tures or four, to select a candidate for Senator. The most contraditory opinions are expressed as to the result, by members of good standing. One will tell you that Gen. Wilson has no chance whatever; and that there are influences at work in the House against him, of which has, with all his sirewiness and familiarity with politics, has no idea. [Gen. Wilson was nominated on Fiday by the House to cances; it is thought that the Benate will nominate Mr. Riy, a young larvyer. The election takes place on Tuesday, too lothings.—ED. HERALD.] Another declares that all the western members are for the Ganeral to a man, while a third is ready to swear that all the western members are for the Ganeral to a man, while a third is ready to swear that all the western members are for the Ganeral to a man, while a third is ready to swear that all the western members are for the Ganeral to a man, while a third is ready to swear that all the part of the State, but kill all such candidates off as summarily as they are said to nave disposed of Mr. King's applicatin to the Scaker's chair. The friends of Gen.

for any cardidate from the caster part of the State, but kill all such candidates off as summarily as they are said to nave disposed of Mr. Ktug's aspiration to the S, eaker's chair. The friends of Ges. W. are confident that he will succeed in the House; but they are not as surreot the Senate. An and soverhas been made to have the two branches hold separate caucuses, contrary to custom, and so prevent the supposed small majority against the free soil candidate in the denste from being over-ridden by the supposed large majority for him in the House. Thus far this plan has not succeeded, and I am not aware of its chances for the future. In electing a Senator, the two bian hes vale in concurrence. In 1861, the Senate elected Mr. Summer about three months before he was chosen by the House.

A new name has been mentioned in connection with the election. Governor Boutwell has been brought forward, or named, by a prominent free soiler, as the possible candidate of his party in case they could not get their first choice. It is said that he has joined the Know Nothings, and so has become qualified to be a candidate; but I should thick him rather a queer sort of a free seller. It would be a most amusing settlement of the question if the Governor is said to have no avarion to the lides of exchanging his present place for that when Mr. R chwell now bolys; and his address would be a manually help to him if his friends should see the put him forward in earnest. Some members declare that the man who will be elected has not yet been named. He must, in that case, be an individual of remarkable powers of obscurity, for there is herely a man who knows how to read or write, who has not been put forward for the office, by some greater foot the himself. Nothing will be dute by the Legislature and it his question shall have been disposed of.

Mr. Philo Sandford, who has been elected State Treasurer, is a new mae to me. I never heard of him before, but presume he is a Bostonian, as there is such a new in the case.

Mr. Philo Sandford, who has been elected State Treasurer, is a new mac to me. I never heard of him before, but presume he is a Bostonisa, as there is such a name in our "City Directory." The place was effered to Mr. Hail, treasurer under the coalition government, but he would not take it; and then to Mr. Fay, who was his chief clerk, and by him declined.

Much interest is felt in the appointment of an Attorious General, as the Government seems disposed to

then to Mr. Fay, who was his chief clerk, and by him deciliced.

Much interest is felt in the appointment of an Attorney General, as the Governor seems disposed to make that officer his consolers becoper, on the subject of rum. The new Connell is a very respectable body. The Midd esex Councillor was the hardest to fix upon, and Mr. Nilson was at last shardest to fix upon, and Mr. Nilson was at last shardest to fix upon, and Mr. Nilson was at last shardest to fix upon, and Mr. Nilson was at last shardest to fix upon, and Mr. Nilson was at last shardest to fix upon, and Mr. Nilson was at last shardest to cause a lawyer was heeded at the board. Mr. Banks is said to have worked for Mr. Marsh, but he rarely succeeds so well to; bis friends as his frieads do for bim. Mr. Ramenn, from the No.folk district, is tree of the members of the Baity Be's cryps of officials, and his exotion was very gratifying to the press of all pattice. A better selection could not have been made particularly as the Ree went into the American movement at a time when there was no reason for supposing that it would prove successful at an early day, if ever. Another member of the Bee establishment, its Bradbury, is an efficient member of the Hose, from Boston. Mr. Hutchings, the Essex Counciller is a dismocrat. Two of the Western members are free sollers.

An Irish company, the Columbian Artillery, met on Tuesday evening, and dubunded itself. This is the first practical result of the Governor's address. Let us hope that, with the said of Divine Providence and of companies composed of native born citizens, we may yet maintain our pation among the countermanties of the world.

Heavy Ward Beecher lectured here last night, on "Patrictium" and was very successful. He is evidently not a Know Nothing, in any sense. Mr. Beaks lectured on Monday evening before the Mercantile Library Association, to address which body is considered the highest honor that a Mussichusett orstor can acrine to. He was not very successful, and ever is as a lecturer. It is sin

sad will be principally devoted for to morrow hight, and will be principally devoted to the operations in the Crimes.

The principal torse and seats at the Boston the arre have been told at handsome premiums for next Morday night, when the opera will commence there. It is reported that Miss Coutts applied for the manager private box, and was charged flyy dollars for it, a low price enough in all conscience. Mr. Davenport is to have a benefit to morrow night, when he will bid farewell to Boston.

The story that a warrant was issued yeareday for the arrest of a forgitive slave, of the name of Jackson, is said to be a humbing. Mr. Oliver Butman, who was conspicuous as an officer in the Simms and Burns affairs, was employed as a peats officer on insuguration Day, ut the State H mae, but members were so curaged that the Burg-antat Arms was compelled to dis barge him. Mr. Butman flads Massachusetts rather a warm place at this time.

SUICIDE OF TWO CONVICTS—DEATH PREFERED TO INCARCERATION—Two convists, named Edward Crowen alias Crow, and James Dersey alias Frank Murphy, the former convicted of murder, and sentenced to the Penifentiary for life, and the laster for robbing, and sentenced to the Penifentiary for life, and the laster for robbing, and sentenced to the same insuttation for seven years, while being taken up to the Penifentiary on the steambeat Hagnolia, some time during the peat week, succeeding in cluding the vigilance of their guard, and, jumping into the river, were both drowned, a short distance this side of Baton Rouge. Crowen murdered a man named John Scaplan on the 26th of last October, at the owner of Delord and Tehondioulas spects, by stabbing him with a trovel. He was an Englishmen, and about thirty years of age, and very good looking. Dersey had robbed a frail woman named Mary Ana Kearms of 550.—New Orkers Detta, Jan. 7.

The following letter was received by the Board of Aldermen a few days ago:

The following letter was received by the Board of Aldermen a few days ago:

Finance Department,

Conftroller's Oppion No. 5 Hall of Records,

New York, Jan. 5, 1855.

To the Board of Aldermen:

The Comptroller, in answer to the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, directed to report to this Board, at its mext meeting, a statement of all the money paid to the proprietors of the Reesing Peas for advertising and for publishing the official proceedings of the Common Council, including the amount paid for obvertising the official notices of the Beard of Assessment on Opening Streets, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and for business of the city and county during the year 1854 also, a similar statement in relation to the money paid for similar services to the proprietors of the Express. Commercial Adventure, National Democrat, Status-Zeitung, and Now Yorker Demokrat.

Recolved, also, That the Comptroller be, and he is

Resolved, also, That the Comptroller be, and he is Resolved, also, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, directed to inform this Board whether the amount offsets of property owners on the line of improvements during the past year, for advertising, has been sufficient to pay for the advertising connected with said works; and if more than sufficient, what his been done with the surplus; also, the amount collected for advertising, from the owners of property, during the year 125-5, upon the several assessment into that have been confirmed by the Common Council;—
Respectfully submits, the amounted statement.

year 1804, upon the reveral as essment lists that have been confirmed by the Common Council:—

Respectfully submits the annexed statement, marked A, which saws the same paid to the several papers referred to in the resolution on account of the contract for publishing the Corporation notices for the year 1854; and also the same paid for notices in the said papers, during the same year, which were not considered as included in the contract.

The payment on the closing quarter of the year

1853 was made at the commencement of the year 1854, to the neveral papers referred to, and a bill of the Evening Post for advertising, from 1845 to 1853, 1804. to the averal papers referred to, and a bill of the Evening Post for advertising, from 1846 to 1853, was audited by the Board of Supervisors in March last, (\$131-42.) and in July last was ordered paid.

The advertising of certain notices required by the laws of the State to be published, in regard to the redemption of lands sold for water rents, taxes and sessements, was given to the Evening Post, as the proprietors of that paper offered to perform the work at a less price per line than any other paper. The price at which the contract was made was fifty cents per line, and this price included fourteen publications in the paper, the furnishing of fifteen hundred copies to the department for distribution, and the publication is the paper, the furnishing of fifteen hundred copies to the department for distribution, and the publication at the expense of the contractor, for six weeks, in twoive daily spapers, giving public notice where parties interested might get copies of the detailed statements.

Previous to 1853, such notices were paid for at the rate of one dollar and one dollar and a quarter per line. On the number of lines advertised by the clerk of arrears, Mr. Purdy, during the last year, the contract with the Evening Post has elfected assuing to those in arrear on taxes. Croson water rates and assessments, of at least \$2,575.

The reversal suma said to the proprietors of the Evening Post on account of this contract, in the

The several sums and to the proprietors of the Evening Post on account of this contract, in the year 1864, are as follows, viz:

otice of redemption of unpaid water rents from the sale of 1853.

\$5.150. The work was accurately and well done at the reduced rates.
The amount of this contract (\$2,575.50) was paid in the first instance from the city treasury, and the rateable share was apportioned on each parcel and charged over to the several lots on which the taxes or assessments were in arrear.
The publication of the redemption notices commenced on the 24th day of August, 1854. The cie is of arrears makes a weekly report to tax Competroller, in which sach item paid on account of the redemption of lots, for assessments, taxes, or water

troder, in which each item paid on account of the redemption of lots, for assessments, taxes, or water retur, is separately given, and the total receipts for the week are deposited to the credit of the Comptroller, in the Mechanical Bank. In these weekly statements the amount received from delinquents on account of afvertising is separately stated. At the close of the year, the clerk of arrears made up the total som which he had then collected on account of the fifty cents per line charged for advertising, when it appeared that there had been paid on 1,400 lines of the assessment notice the sam of .

And on the tax redemption notice, on 1,694 lizes, the sum of

** Satz. Received, New York, December 28, 1854, from A. C. Flagg, Compareller, eight hundred and forty seven dediars, of credit for charges on arrears of taxes.

F. W. EDMONDS, JR., December 28, 1854, from A. C. Flagg, Compareller, eight hundred and forty seven dediars, of credit for charges on arrears of taxes.

The clerk of arrears has had the lines of the notices, where payments have not been maie, also counted, and finds on the assessment notices 1,690 lines, which at 50 cents each will produce. \$845 00 And of the tax notice, 1,200 lines, equal to 600 00

Total \$2,012 00 Decuct sum paid to the Evening Post 2575 50

Deduct sum paid to the Evening Post. 2 575 50

Burplus. \$436 50

As the taxes and assessments are a lien on the premises, there is reason to suppose that the oring-topal part of this sum will be collected, and that the treasury will realize this surplus of \$135 50.

In regard to the requirements of the second resolution, they have reference punchasily, if not entirely, to the atreet department. In the "detailed statement," furnished to the fluance department by the assessors in the sirrest department, under section 3, chapter 508, of the laws of 1853, tooy do not specify the sum added to each assessment int for advertising; and without any statement as to the sums assessed for advertising, it is obvious that the floance department cannot answer the res slutions as to the sums collected for the publication of notices, or determine as to the surplus, or what has been done with it. The mover of the resolution can probably obtain the information sought in the second resolution by a call on the street department.

The expenses of the official actices published by the an execut, and by other efficient in the street department, are supposed to be included in the payment of \$1,000 to the Evening Post and the other pagers referred to in the resolution.

The reports of "the Commissioners of A ward and Assessment in Opening Streets" are filed with the finance department states that he has not the second commissioners, and the bookkeeper in the finance department states that he has not the second of the commissioners of the whom paid.

AC Flage, Compissioner, Accounted for Avertising by those commissioners, and to whom paid.

AC Flage, Compissioner, 400 90 Accounts of Board of Supervisors.

500 For Tax Commissioners.

51,000 90

Accounts of Board of Supervisors.

500 For Tax Commissioners.

51,000 90

NEW YORK EXPRESS

- \$1,151 20

Superior Court-Special Term. By Hon. Judge Duer.

By Hou Judge Duer.

By Hou Judge Duer.

Bectstown.

William H. Canniff es. Andrew Clark, &c.—

Motion for new trial denied, without conts.

Robert Muller, assigner, vs. John Westfall.—The like judgment.

Hansah Griffer es. Mary Byrns, et. al.—Domurer to complaint overruled. Costs to plaintiff to abide event; twenty days allowed to defendant to just in an answer.

John Webster vs. Daniel Stanton.—Demurer to complaint allowed; usual liberty to plaintiff to a mead upon payment of wests.

Joseph S. Anevy vs. Non Mulual Insurance Company.—Demurer to complaint or withdraw demurrer and answer, and also to move to strike out parts of complaints as irrelevant, and to compel plaintiff to elect upon which cause of section he will proceed.

F. Kepper vs. C. Reinhaft.—Application for the decharge of a judgment device not charged in question, desied as premature.

Board of Aldermen.

RARD ENOCES ON CONFTROLLER PLAGE. The following racy document was presented to the Board of Aldermen at their last meeting, and ordered to be printed. We are enabled to furnish it for the edification of Comptroller Flagg, before it

sches him in an official form :-The Committee on Repairs and Supplies, to whom was referred the communication from the Comptroller relative to proposals to furnish stationery for the Common Caucett, the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Health and the departments, bureaux and officers of the Corporation, respectfully report:

bureans and officers of the considered the subject, and report:

That they have duly considered the subject, and find that, contrary to the custom hitherto pures of and established by the ordinances, the Comet oiler has, on his own responsibility, and without the alightest shadow of farrees, made selections of such a ticles from the different proposals, as, according to his peculiar system of economy, he thought could be had, as the lowest cost, to the entire excludes of the had, as the lowest cost, to the entire excludes of the had a ticles for a riceles on the list, and without regard be had, he the lowest cost, to the entire excitated a dall the other articles on the list, and without regard to the aggregate estimates presented by each hidder. This course, it will be perceived, is entirely unprecedented, and, it permitted in this instance, may lead to abuses of the worst description here-

That this Board may be the better enabled to ap preclate, to its fulless extest, the marrer in which the Comptreller has performed the duties of his office in this particular, your committee deem it accessary to state, that if the system which he de-sires to adopt is carried out by the Common Coun-cit, it will be hijurious to the city and completely multify the contract vestem alterether.

cit, it will be injurious to the city and completely nullify the contract system altogether.

It will appear, by the annexed papers, that the Comproller advertised for proposals for stationery, and that seven bids were made by the following named persons, who are engaged in the husiness:

Nathan Lane & Co., 69 Wall street.

Myer Phiness, 100 William street.

Rich & Loutrel, 61 William street.

Slote & Janes, 26 Facton street.

Bowne & Co., 150 Pearl street.

J. O. Beals, 262 Broadway and 78 Wall street.

Rich & Loutrel, 61 William street.

Slote & James, 96 Factor street.

J. O. Beals, 262 Broadway and 78 Wall street.

Now, it appears that by the list of articles selected, the Comptroller desires to award to % an of the above named remens the privilege of selfing to the city such articles only as have been selected by him, without regard to the aggregate amount of their bids. This system, while on its face appearing to be fair and equitable, will have the effect, practically, of throwing the great bulk of the patronage into the hands of one house, and, at the full retail prices, instead of the low contract prices which appear on the face of the various bids. Some bidders, owing to the peculiar method adopted by the Comptroller of deciding on the various bids, have signified their intention not to sapply, which throws the furnishing of many articles into the hands of the house referred to, who stand ready to furnish all, o. any articles not in their contract, at each prices as they may talink proper to charge.

Upon inquiry, your own mittee flad that it is utterly in pessible to procure even the most ordinary description of articles at the prices named, and they feel constrained to state, in acquainness with their belief, that the Comptroller was as thoroughly informed on this matter as they were, as he should by this time be thoroughly informed in all the details of stationery, having much the subject his especial study at the time, and ever since, he occupied the high pesition of Comptroller of the State.

Now, it will be doubtless evident to your honorable body, that it would be impossible for any stationer, no matter how low his rates, to furnish separately say of the a ticles at the prices annexed, without serious loss. Those who proposed for the contracts never imagined the rule which had been heretofore established would be infringed in this instance, and they consequently acted in accordance with their usual ouatom in making out the terms, patting down some of the articles at an extremely low price, and

While your committee agree with the Compt oller while your committee agree with the Compt-oller in the ne centry of reducing the expenses of the city government, they beg leave to differ with him in his peculiar manner of accomplishing so desirable a result; and they are of the opinion that the ends of justice might be subserved in a more honorable way than that proposed by the official who guards the city treasury. He has considured himself in this, as in other matters, the guardian over the conjustice might be subserved in a more nonorable way than that proposed by the official who gaurds the city treasury. He has constituted himself in this, as in other matters, the guardian over the constitutes of the Chicals of the various departments, acting himself with all the acquestioned such rity of an infailible read. This ability is not confined to the nere payment of bills, but extends even to the most minute cetalls of wax and waters, blotting paper and ink bottles, all of which he intends to keep hereafter atored in a room which he informed your honorable bods he has rented at the annual sum of two hundred delilars. This he has considered necessary to reduce the expenses of the city a few thousand deliars in the year, while he proposes to increase it in other matters of expenditure by millions, exhibiting again in this his remarkable ability in dealing with details.

The citizens of this great metropolis wonder at the extraordinary degree of attention which he has given to such a trifling matter, in view of the fact that no attempt has been made to diminish the expenses of other departments. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the award for stationery presented by the Comptroller be not confirmed.

WM. B. DRAKE,

Committee

Sanura H. Moser,

On

HENRY HOFFMIRE, Repairs and Supplies.

Supreme Court-Special Term. TRACT FOR THE SALE OF BEAL ESTATE-TIME CAN-CELLING RECORD.

ROOSEVELT, J .- This controversy arises out of a contract made on the 30th of April, 1853, for the sale and purchase of a house in Lexington avenue. Three bandred dollars of the purchase money, it appears, was paid down, two hundred more was to be paid four days after, on the 3d of May, and the brlance say fifteen hundred, on the derivery of the deed—it being understood that the premises were, and were to remain, subject to a mortgage of six thousand dollars. The bouse, it was stipulated, was "to be finished complete," and the proof shows that it was so in a few days after the contract was signed. Still the purchaser did not make, nor offer to made, the eccond, and of ocurse not the last payment. He seems to have re-lied upon the assumed doctrine, unfortunately too prevalent, that " time is never of the essence of a contract," and to have treated as a dead letter the express stipulation that the deed was only to be given "on receiving payment at the time and in the manner above mentioned." The vendor, however, viewing the matter in a different light, after waiting several months, selected another purchaser, and, having made with him a contract, and delivered to him possession, now asks that the record of the agreement previously entered into, and not compiled with, may be can elied, and that the cloud upon his title, which that record creates, and in consequence of which part of the consideration is withheld, may be removed. To which of the purchasers, then—for that is in effect the question—ought the title of this houre to be given?—to the one in passession, who has fabilitied, and stands ready to faith to the letter, or to the one out of possession, who neglected to pay at the time stipulated, and who, although taking of his withingness, does not even now offer to bring the money into court? It seems to me perfectly clear, under the cheumstan es, that the delendant is not entitled to a specific performance, and, as the legitimate converse of the proposition, that the plantiff is entitled to realef. Should the defendant not eithertanding his default, deen himself entitled to recover back the \$100, he may test that question by a suit for damages. The record of the contract is not accessary for that purpose, and its cancelment will not prejudice his claim, if otherwise well founded. I do not wish, however, in this remark to be soosidaved as giving any encouragement to not he suit. In my view of the law, a person selling real estate has the same right to make pur taultiy in time, as he has sufficiency in am unit, a considion precedent—and that it is as much "the duty of the courts," a the Revised Raintees express it, "to carry into effect the meter of the parties" in one respect as in the other. There is a most essential difference—withough the two things have sometimes been confounded—between telleving against the foresti a contract," and to have treated as a dead letter the express stipulation that the deed was only to be

THE SOUTHERN MAIL DIPPLOCATION—The result of the consultation between the agent of the Post Office Department and the railroad coupagy has been a happy adjustment of the guatiers in dispute, and on Friday last the railroad resumed the transportation of the great Southern mails.

ENtehanding the Irish Militim of Boston. COLUMBIAN ANTILLENY—BAY STATE ANTILLENY—SHIELDS' ANTILLENY—SARSFIELD GUARD—JAGE

COLUMBIAS ARTILLERY—SARSPIELD GUARD—JACKSON
SON MUNKETERRE—UNION GUARD—JACKSON
GUARD—ALL BROKEN UP.

[From the Boston Courier, Jan. 13.]
It will be recollected that Gov. Gard.ec, in his inaugural address before the members of the General Court, on Tuescay, announced that one of his carliest official acts would be to "clashed all matery companies composed of persons of foreign birth." It would as m from the following documents that his excellency has taken prompt action upon the matter, end that he has ordered the immediate disbandenment of seven companies composed of Irish citizens. Under the laws of Massa busets, the Governor, with advice and consent of the Council, has power to disband any military company, and he is not obliged to give a single reason or the semblance of a came for so doing. The documents which follow are official:—

Commonwanted of Massachuszers, 1

Executive Fire, Council Chaskes, Jan. 12, 1855. I he thought the order of the filter, the report has been been of ortain military companies mentioned in said report—the communication of Thomas Cass, Capt. of Company B, of the Pifth regine-at of artillery, and also a communication from B. F. mands, Hajor General of the First Division of the Millus of the Commonwealth, with other accompanying document, have considered the matter referred to them, and report.

That from the evidence furnished them they believe that the several companies named in the report of the Adjutant General are composed of persons of foreign with or of foreign extraction—that his Excellency, as Commander-in-Chief, has the legal and constitutional power to disband any military company with the astrongly self-ort of the Council and that for the resons a strongly self-ort in the inaugural address of his Recellency, it is expendent that all of the said companies he disbanded. The Council to advise his Excellency, as Commander-in-Chief, to disband all of the said advised accordingly.

ALERKET H. NELSON, Chairman for Commander-in-Chief, to disband all of the was decided accordingly

ALBERT H. NELSON, Chairman for Com.
COUNCH CHAMSER, BOSTON, Jan. 12, 1868.

Read and accepted; and the Commander-in Chief is advised accordingly.

E. M. WRIGHT, Secretary.

COMMONWARTH OF MARKACHURITIA,

HEADQUARTHER, ROSTON, Jan. 12, 1855.

General Order No. 2.—The Commander-in Chief, having approved the above advice of the Connail, ordersThat companies B, F and H of the 5th Regiment of Artillery, Company C of 3d Battalion of Light Infantry, Company G of the 7th Regiment of Light Infantry, and Company D of the 8th Regiment of Light Infantry, be, and
the same are hereby, distanced and that the commatasioned officers of said companies, by reason of such dissanding, be honorably discharged after the return of
such arms, equipments or other property in their possession as belongs to the Commonwealth, to the Adjutant General, or such officer as he shall authorize to receive the same.

Major Generals William Sutton, George Hobbs and R

ive the same.

Major-Generals William Sutton, George Hobbs and B.

Edmands are charged with the execution of this order,
far as it relates to companies under their respective.

commands,
By command of his Excellency.

HENRY J. GARDNER,
Governor and Commander-tis-Chief.

FRENEZER W. STONE, Adjutant General

Adjutant General.

Adjutant General.

Bouron, Jan. 12, 1855.

FRE—In pursuance of General Order No. 2, of this date,
you will cause the commanding officers of the several
companies of your division, which are distanded under
said General Order, to report to this department without
delay, to arrange for the delivery of the arms, do.

BEENEZER W. STONE, Adjutant General.

To Maj. Gen. B. F. Edmands, commanding lat Division.

To Maj. Gen. B. F. Edmands, commanding lat Division.

HEADQUARTESS ERSOT DIVISION M. V. M. J.
BOSTON, Jan. 12, 1835.

Order No. 3.—General Order No. 2, from his Excell samp
the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—with a copy of
the Council order advisory thereto—is herowith transmilion. mittee.

Brigndler Generals E. Ward and S. Andrews, and Lieut.

Colonel T. C. Amory, will promulgate the same to the

mitted.

Brigadier Generals E. Ward and S. Andrews, and Lieut.

Colonel T. C. Amery, will promulgate the same to the

troops under their several commands.

General Andrews is charged with the further execution

of said order, and the directions from the Asjatiant General respecting the return of the arms, &c., the dishaudment, so far as relates to this Division, being of companies within his (the First) Brigade. By command.

P. P. EDMANDE, Major General.

Jons C. Born, Division Inspector.

The companies thus dishauded are the Columbian

Artillery, Captain Thomas Cass, of Buston; the Bay

State Artillery, Captain Edward Young, of Buston; too

Sheided Artillery, Captain Edward Young, of Buston, tof Col. Robert Cowden's fifth regiment); the

Sarsdield Guard. Captain Dennie S. Hogan, of Buston, of Maj. Robert I. Burbank's third battai major

the Jackson Munketeers, Captain Parrick S. Pres
tor, of Lowell, (of Col. B. P. Butter's fifth regiment);

the Union Guard, Captain Jeremish Linchus, of

Lawrence, (of Co. N. P. Colourn's seventh raginent);

the Union Guard, Captain Jeremish Linchus, of

Lawrence, (of Co. N. P. Colourn's seventh raginent);

the Union remains to be seen how far the legislature

lighth regiment).

It now remains to be seen how far the legislature will follow the recommendations of the Governor, of "forbidding by law the payment of the Governor, of "forbidding by law the payment of the State bounty to any military company which has carolled among its members persons of foreign birth."

With regard to the action of the Columbian Artillers, on Tanaday company their

With regard to the action of the Colombian Artillery, on Tue-day even ng—their voting to surrender their charter—it may be well to state that General Edmands protected against its acceptance, on the ground of informality and irregularity of preceeding, and his protest is the "communication" referred to in Mr. Nelson's report. Captain Gamehould have communicated the action of his company to the Colonel of the regiment of which he formed a part, and not to the Commander is Catef. It is peasable, however, that he feared its miscarriage! The Colombian Artillery was one of the oldest, largest, and hest disciplined companies in the city, and the Colonel of the regiment, Mr. Cowdin, has clien taken occasion to speak in praise of them in public.

them in public. We hear that there is much opposition in our city military companies to the sweeping recommendation of the Governor, that no bounty money be allowed to any company that has in its ranks any person or persons born outside of the territorial limits of the United States. A few such persons are found in United States. A few such persons are found in most of the companies, and in some cases the individuals are the most esteemed and papellar members of the corps. This practical application of the most intense hative American doctrines to our citizen sold ery induced one of the Major General's staff to throw up his commission; and we have that if the recommendation of his Excellency is embadded in a statute law, some of our best companies will be seriously affected by the evils it will raticious into their ranks. This question is of course entirely distinct from that of military companies companed exclusively of persons of foreign birth.

Late from Texas.

ARMY NEWS - FOLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Galveston News of the 4th inst. says: The non-commissioned staff and band of the 2d regiment of United States dragoons, under the charge of First Lieutenant A. Picacanion, adjutant of the regiment, passed through our city to-day, es reste to Fort Leavinworth, Mo. They are the bunise-lected by Gor. Hartey last year in New York, expressly for dragoon service. Lieut C. W. Field, Regimental Quartermaster, accompanies the commission.

Regimental Qualtermenter, accompanies the command.

James H. Bievers has been elected Mayor of Houston, and the other candidates on the ticket with him were also successful. The Talgraphensys:—The entire ticket, as elected, was unaconsedly nominated by the Know Nottings, who have repeated the result of the August election in damestrating their isage majority of the popular vave. The vote for Mayor, we carn, at ol. 724 to 97. We did not learn how it stood for Recorder.

At the Fan Antonio civic election, on the 25th nit, the following Know Nothing candidates were elected by large majurities:—Mayor, James R. Bweet, Aldermen, C. F. King, J. G. Viaff, B. R. Sappinton, A. W. Desmuke, A. Definibangh, B. R. Kowarde, Asa Mitcheli and J. S. McDonad; City Collector, F. L. Paschal; City Treasurer, J. H. Lyon.

The Neuces Valley contradicts a statement made some weeks ago by one of our correspondents, to the effect that thirty recruits for the United States army had descried at Aracass, and from four to that drowned on board a lighter.

The Galveston Neurs of the 2d inst, publishes the following communication, dated Las Moria, Texas, December 9, 1854s—

The troops ordered by Gen. Smith to Fort Davis, on the Limpia, have commensed to coffect at this

December 9, 18643.—
The troops ordered by Gen. Smith to Fort Davis, on the Limpin, have commented by collect at this fort. Their milimate destination as yet has not been made public.

The following is the command ordered: Major John S. Simonaen rifle, commanding, Capt. W. L. Elliot, and 2d Lieut. Alemander Melha, company A. rifle.—17 men.

Brevet Capt. Geo. M. Lane, company C. rifles.—30 men; 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Howiand, company C. rifles.—30 men; Capt. Marking's rompany P. sh. Infrastry, and three companies of Texas mounted relianteen; also two mounted howfizers.

And. Sorgeon A. K. Smith, Medical Department, accompanies the expedition.

As yet companies A and G. rifles, are the only companies that have arrived here.

The command will probably leave about the 29th of December.

As soon as the destination of this command is made public, and any news from 1, I will command the base of the committee to you as early as combine.

The News states that there is a rumor that the above command will go to the Massalers and Apache villages from Bort Davis, but that there is no positive authority for this report.

Sewaron Nouris - The New Hampshire Patrice states that the Hon. Moses Norris, of New Hampshire, who died at Washington on the 11th installance a wife and six children to mourn the lost of a husband and a father. Birs. Norris was with him faring his last lilness.